The postage on this paper within the State, is 31 cts. per quarter, out of the State 62 cts. per quarter.

Breckinridge and Lane Tickets. We have printed a full supply of Breckinridge and Lane tickets, bearing the names of the ten electors or the Regular Democratic ticket in North Carolina

We will furnish these tickets for the bare cost of paper and printing-at one dollar a thousand.

We trust that our Democratic friends in the differen counties will see that such counties are well supplied and that tickets are sent to each precinct, and placed in the hands of responsible persons, who will be sure to attend and see that voters are supplied.

The cost is merely nominal, and we trust that the supply and distribution of tickets will be carefully attended to at every precinct of every county in the State. Send in your orders, and we will send the tickets, paying the postage ourselves. We want the tickets circulated and

Why Not Act Unitedly ?

the occasion of Mr. Dick's meeting, has about worn it- weeks. self out. All the efforts made by the Opposition in the way of fanning the flame of discord between the mem- without further remark, as we do not know enough defibers of the Democratic party have failed in producing nitely, to state precisely where to attach the blame, it ic strength to Mr. Douglas as would give to Mr. Bell must have been reckless running with the freight train. the State, in order to see that there is really no contest | Crayton started immediately. but that betweeen the parties of which Breckinridge and Lane on one hand, and Bell and Everett on the oth- thing in reference to Louis Napoleon, and certainly his election. er hand are the heads and representatives. In plain career has been such as to justify a considerable latiterms. Democracy is pitted against its old time antag- tude of belief in his luck or his good judgment.

movement to look at the thing for themselves and an- ria, and was made by the French as early as 1637. swer to themselves whether, by throwing away their of North Carolina into the hands of the opposi- very great developement before, if it has now. tion. We now address Democrats-men who have ence or pique, to sever your relations with the Demo- Africa. All this is more than doubtful. cratic party of the State-to see its proud banner trail in the dust amid the derisive shouts of the Opposition, and to know that when you and others might have prevented this humiliating result, you chose to throw away your votes on Mr. Douglas with the knowledge that tion? Are good Democrats prepared for this course?are they prepared to assume this responsibility? No! no! Let all this miserable squabble cease; let us all work for the Regular Electoral ticket headed by Scales and Haywood. Let us lay aside all petty fusses and squabbles, and march on as one man to a glorious victory. What have we to squabble over? Why should

Letting all this drop, then, it will be our duty and our policy now and hereafter, up to the day of election to organize fully the Democracy of the State, to act vigorously and unitedly against the Opposition. To ignore all attempts to neutralize our strength by throwing any part of it away upon Mr. Douglas, whose most sanguine friends know that he has no more chance in North Carolina than he has in the moon.

The Opposition outside of this State, deceived by rumors and bragging, buth alike baseless, are beginning to count on North Carolina. Of course this sort of thing is mainly done for effect elsewhere, but it is done. Now let us suppose for a moment that these boastings should prove true, would there not be a few more questions to be added to the political catechism—as such—

Question .-- Who got beaten in North Carolina? Answer .- The Democrats.

Q .- How came the Democrats to be beaten? A.—Because a portion of them persisted in throwing away their votes upon Stephen A. Douglas, when they knew that they could not carry the State, and when they ought to have known that the only result that their

course could have, would be the triumph of the bitter

opponents of the party to which they professed to belong We ask our few Douglas friends how they like the prospect. We ask them whether our statement of the actual facts of the case is not correct. What can they promise themselves by a persistence in their present course They see the alternatives. They must either do harm or do nothing. But let them act cordially with the body of the party, instead of "staying out in the cold," and they will thus ensure a Democratic triumph, in gaining which they will have participated, and over which they will have a right to rejoice. If by holding off they should contribute to a contrary result, how could they

obtain pardon from themselves. Let us now use all our efforts to bring out the full Democratic strength. Let us fight for and achieve victory for the States Rights Democracy, and we will then be contented to know that, in any event, we have done our duty.

Discussion at Goldsboro'.

Wm. B. Rodman, Esq., Democratic Elector for the Second District, and Duncan K. McRae, Esq., Douglas Elector for the State at large, had a discussion at Goldsboro' on Tuesday last. Mr. Rodman made an eloquent, masterly and patriotic effort. Mr. Rodman spoke for two hours. Mr. McRae replied for the same length of time. The Rough Notes speaks of Mr. McRae's address as able and eloquent, but as being mainly devoted to a denunciation of Democratic men and measures.

C. C. Clarke, Esq., Bell Elector in the Second Disspeech for his candidates, when his voice failed him and he was forced to desist in the middle of his remarks, the taients and energy of the worthy gentlemen by whom much to the regret of his friends.

The little incident occurring between Messrs. McRae and Person, rather leaves the former gentleman badly cornered. See extract from Rough Notes in another

part of this paper. LAID ON OUR TABLE-By Mr. H. Webb, who has just opened a restaurant one door north of the Bank o Cape Fear, certain Partriges cooked up in the nicest style, and a suspicious big-bellied bottle, labelled "Bouzy Cabinet." We are somewhat afraid of the "Bouzy,"

for fear we might get bouzy ourselves. P. S .- The viands are good. No doubt Mr. W. will be able to give satisfaction to the admirers of good Meeting and Barbecue at Wilson on the 19th. Our town of this distinction, they will fail of obtaining the living. See advertisement in another column.

We learn that yesterday evening, about six o'clock, Weldon Railroad was stopping at Everettsville, taking on or putting off passengers, it was run into by a freight train, also going up. The collision was not sufficient to seriously damage the train, but we regret to learn that Baggage Master Comann was killed, and Conductor Laspeyre's leg and thigh so broken and mangled that he is not expected to live.

No other person was hurt. Mr. Comaun was struck on the side of his chest by the platform of one of the cars and killed immediately. Mr. Laspeyre was jamined between the platforms and his whole limb from the upper part of the thigh down the leg horribly crushed .-When the freight train struck the passenger train it caused the platforms of the different cars to jump up and ride on those of the cars in front of them. It was and although in a majority, were unwilling to press the rethus no doubt that Messrs. Laspeyre and Comann got

It would appear that the mail train had passed the freight train at Dudley Depot, both going North. The mail train stopped at Everettsville, (3 miles from Dudley,) the freight following immediately. There is a heavy We suppose there is no man of any party in North down grade at this point, requiring cautious running .-Carolina who does not see that the little excitement got | The Engineer of the freight trein, named Laguire, and up about the time of Mr. Douglas' visit to this State, on B. Cox, Conductor, had been on the Road only two

We give the facts as far as we have heard them the desired effect, namely, such a diversion of Democrat- any. On the face of things it would appear that there an easy victory. It only requires a man with his eyes The engineer of the passenger train ran up to Goldsand cars open, to mix a short time among the people of boro' to obtain medical assistance, and Drs. Davis and

assumed the name of Whig-was called "Know Noth- has been working a California and Australia of his own said call bearing date before the State election-a day ingism," or called itself "the American party," or the in Northern Africa. It appears that since 1851 the or two at least-certainly before it was possible for the "Opposition," or the "Constitutional Union party," the gold coinage of France has equalled that of both State Executive Committee to have met again, much or the "Bell Party," or whatever other name may be England and the United States combined, and more less to have taken any action. Of the uncompromising employed to designate an organization substantially the than conalled the joint product of California and Aus- and, indeed, birter spirit displayed by Mr. Dick, we same, or at least maintaining an identity through the tralia. It is said that these gold mines are in the region need not speak. That Mr. Settle was sincerely anxious operation of one undying principle, to wit :- hatred to of Senegambia, on the Kong mountains in Africa .- to arrange all things satisfactorily, we have no doubt; It being therefore evident that the Douglas movement geologist who attracted Louis Napoleon's attention to things up differently, and upon them must rest the rein this State has had its day-its rise, progress and dethem. Thereupon, having verified the statements of the sponsibility. We will here repeat what we have said cline, why, may we respectfully ask, should its friends American, things were arranged at Senegal, a judiciary often before—that the idea of a double-headed ticket be rid of slavery as soon as possible. No extenuation of its Dockery's speech. insist upon its keeping up a semblance of existence after and a bank established, all under the Presidency of the would be wholly impracticable in this section. all vitality has departed? It now only symbolizes disaf- Emperor, and thence has quietly been drawn the masses fection and disorganization, and that confined to certain of gold that have so swelled the coinage of the French localities restricted in extent. We ask all good Demo | mint. This settlement of Senegal is on the west side of crats who may have sympathized with this Douglas the African Continent, north of Sierra Leon and Libe-

of a showing, they will run the risk of casting the State a very insignificant part, but it has never received any

the party and its principles in the years that are past, terpoise to the British acquisitions of Aden and Perim, misrepresentation. and men who will do so again in the future. To such have been less with reference to that than to obtain acwe say-Are you willing, for any mere personal prefer- cess to and control of the gold fields of North Eastern the central organ of the Bell and Everett party in this

vesterday. He was going up to the Democratic Mass | March, 1854, he was not then at home, and did not meeting and barbecue to be held at Salisbury to-day write the article on Mr. Everett quoted from his paper and to-morrow. Mr. W., although somewhat thin and of that time. Of course we give Mr. Syme the benefit you were throwing them away, thus tacitly, if not act- not a little worn by recent exertions is in good health. of his statement, which, however, does not contradict ively, preparing the way for the triumph of the Opposi- He reports this district " all right." In Robeson where ours, for we could not know, or at least did not know for there will not be more than forty Douglas votes .- appeared at the head of the paper, we were correct in mittee, I respond to both your inquiries in the affirmative. Indeed it is doubtful whether, by election day there be saying he presided over its columns. We do not recol-New Hanover will do their whole duty, we trust. They remarks of his locum tenens. will certainly do it if care is taken to arouse the people and bring out the full vote. Will not the active Democrais of these counties see to this matter. Gather the people together at Pole Raisings and in every other fair way by which their attention may be fixed upon the important issues of the rapidly approaching and now

Mr. Winslow has been doing good service in the upper counties of the district.

The ever-faithful Democracy of Ouslow are fully proused and will be ready to give Breckinridge and Lane even more than the accustomed Onslow majority. ranged and handsome. If possible, we will endeavor to The mass meeting recently held at Jacksonville was a have an interior view during the Fair. complete success and adjourned amid great enthusiasm. Several pole raisings were announced to come off, among others the following, which have been communicated to

"There will be a Breckinridge and Lane Pole Rais ing at Hendersonville, Onslow County, on Thursday, the 11th day of October.

ng, being the 13th of October.

Democrats are not going to give the State to the oppo- understanding. sition, just to please Mr. Douglas or Mr. Dick.

Daily Journal, 4th inst.

Newspaper Changes. Mr. Syme of the Raleigh Register has associated with

We regret to see that Mr. Banks, of the Fayetteville | boy. Courier, announces the discontinuance of the daily issue of that paper from and after the next number. Without the facilities of telegraphic communication, the daily press of Favetteville could not cope with the papers of Wilmington and Petersburg, extensively taken there, and as a necessary consequence, a daily paper could not be published with pecuniary profit in that place. The Courier will be continued as a weekly issue. We regret to see the end of our two sprightly daily cotemporaries in Fayetteville, although we are not much surprised .-We regarded the publication of a daily in Fayetteville, unfortunately situated as it is with regard to facilities think it probable, however, that this rumor is correct. trict, followed Mr. McRae, and was making a good of obtaining news, as, at the best, but a doubtful experiment, the failure of which reflects no discredit on the attempt has been made.

> In Jan. - We understand that Mr. Mitchell, Over Rome was once the seat of Empire, and they are under seer for Forney George, Esq., who made his escape after the delusion that it will again be the capital city of at seer for Forney George, Esq., who made his escape after the death of the boy belonging to Mr. George, whom least a powerful Kingdom. That in the train of the weblades not space for extended extracts from this miserhe, Mitchell, had so severely punished, has been taken | Court will come the vast expenditures and improveand is now lodged in Jail at Whiteville. The case will ments of a prosperous and stately governmental establishof course come up for trial, and we shall therefore add ment. nothing to the original statement of our information in regard to it, made in the Journal of Monday. We be ded by the malaria of the Campagna. It is in ruins lieve Mitchell was taken at a ferry on the Pee Dee or Little Pee Dee, we did not learn which.

friends will have a good time.

discussion held some time since-two weeks ago, in while the up passenger train on the Wilmington and fact-at Asiaboro'. And closes with the following

Mr. D. W. C. Johnson also made a speech, for Douglas,-And on the next day, Wednesday, Mr. Settle made a Douglas speech, and in reply to the charge that there was no compromise in the Douglas men, said that the charge was daily made by those who knew nothing of the facts. I'e said that after the adj urnment of the Baltimore Convention, the ett. They argue that the election is sure to go into the Executive State Committee for North Carolina, met in Bal- House of Representatives, and their hope is, in case the eigh, and had authority to settle these difficulties. Mr. Farwere read to the Committee. They recommended to the Democratic voters of the State to support the ticket headed Breckinridge at the head of the ticket, as might suit the taste favor of Mr. Barringer's proposition, but they did not make the recommendation, simply because Messrs. Fulton and Green, a majority [?] of the Committee, said that they could not take a two legged ticket, and that a straight out Breck- sort of a President they would have in him, should the hopes inridge ticket was the only one that would suit their people. Messrs. Barringer, Sloan, and himself, were Douglas men, party in the State elections

We might question the good taste of bringing the private and wholly unreserved consultations of a committee before the world. Our friend, Mr. Settle, when doing so, did not view it in the light that we do, for we cheerfully acquit him of anything like an intentional violation of confidence. It Mr. Barringer was a Douglas man, we never learned it from himself. That Mr. Settle and Dr. Sloan so leant, was evident. At the meeting of the Executive Committee, held in July, it was deemed best not to complicate or embarrass the State canvass by any action pending the gubernatorial election, and in this view of the case Mr. Settle and Dr. Sloan agreed with the other members. Mr. Fulton, when penning the resolutions published, deterring any action at that immediate time, had Mr. Settle's aid and concurrence, and the members of the Committee then present agreed to hold themselves prepared to respond ter the condition of the emancipated. The world is prepared to believe almost any- to the call of the Chairman at any time after the State the considerations in tavor of emancipation in the States ap-

This being the state of the case, Mr. Dick, the ostensible head of the Douglas movement, issued a call onist, the same that it has contended against, whether it The latest story about him is that for years past he his Convention, for the getting up of a new organization, that the deposits were first discovered by an American but the leaders with whom he is now acting hurried

notification to their colleagues. Of course they were and are the proper judges of their own conduct, so far, Gold dust has always been an article of trade all along at least, as the motives upon which that conduct is votes for electors who cannot get any showing or shadow the coast of Senegambia, of which this French colony is based are concerned; towards both the gentlemen we entertain no feelings but those of personal hiendship and respect, but we wish to be placed fairly before the party It is further said that the great efforts made by the and not misrepresented as we are by the remarks of Mr. a feeling of Democracy in their souls-men who French to obtain footholds on the Red Sea, near its Settle as they appear reported in the Patriot. Of have struggled and hoped and worked for the success of mouth, generally attributed to a desire to form a coun- course we must acquit Mr. Settle of any intentional

> Mr. Syme, now editor of the Raleigh Register, State, and formerly editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer, states in the Register of Saturday the sixth instant, Hon. Warren Winslow passed through this place that although the editor of the Intelligencer on the 2nd a considerable split in the Democratic ranks was looked of his absence at the particular time, and as his name even that many. Cumberland and Harnett, Richmond, lect that Mr. Syme ever expressed in the Intelligencer Sampson, Duplin, Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus and any dissent or made any protest against the anti-Everett

> > The Union Central Fair .-- The Military. We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Slocumb

Secretary, for a complimentary ticket to the grounds of the Eastern Central Fair at Goldsboro', N. C. The exhibition will begin on the 23d just., and continue four days. Among the premiums is a handsome banner, to be presented to the best drilled volunteer military company on the grounds. It is earnestly hoped that our military companies will compete. What say

The Fair grounds and Fair buildings are well ar

We return our thanks to J. M. F. HARRISON, Esq., Secretary of the Union Agricultural, Mechanical and Commercial Society at Newbern, for a complimentary ticket to the Fair at that place, on the 30th Oct. We should much like to visit Newbern on that occasion but it is so near the Presidential election, that we feel Also, one at Richlands village the Saturday follow- it will be out of our power to give ourselves that pleas-

We saw yesterday a friend -a highly intelligent gen- We don't object to the Baron Renfrew—the tleman who had just returned from the North-western | Prince of Wales-or whatever other title the young part of the State, from the district for which Dr. Keen man has, but we shall be sincerely happy when he leaves was chosen Lemocratic elector but resigned to become the country. His movements are expensive. The tele-Douglas elector, and neither in Stokes, Forsythe, Surry graph imforms us of his outgoings and incomings at the or in the region round about could be find any Douglas rate of 71% cts, for each of the first ten words, and four Democrats, although he learned that there were a tew, cents each word afterwards. No wonder we want the but very few. We know ourselves that there are a few, young gentleman away. The young man means no and we regret to find some few valued friends among harm, if his feet and hands are rather large. The Lord them, but Douglas men are about as scattering up there made him so, no doubt, though it is said that his as they are down here. They will be more scattering. mother has spared no pains to develop and enlarge his

"H. R. H."-These are the mysterious initials that stand for "His Royal Highness." So far so good .-'H. R. H." the Prince of Wales, for the affectation of calling him Baron Renfrew amounts to nothing, has conhim in that paper, Mr. Everard Hall of Raleigh. From sented to come to Richmond, Virginia, but his Mentor, Mr. Hall's introductory, it would appear that his con- the Duke of Newcastle, said that he could not go any nection is to be mainly with the business management farther South-that he must be home in the beginning

of November, etc., and go back to his books like a good boy.

Well, that is all straight, and therefore we were some
stated that "If I had been here my vote would have been here recorded in the negative on the passage of the bill."—

Gongressional Globe, 1st sess. 33d Cong., page 550.

We come down to a later date, to the Presidential election of 1856. The notorious and infamous Abolition Senawhat surprised to hear a rumor yesterday that some enquiry had come from Richmond as to whether the Prince-Baren and suite could have a special train over our line of railroads, in the event, of course, of their going farther South than Richmond. We don't know that it is so. We give it as we heard it-as a rumor.

By the way, that is the way in which a good many of the "enterprising" papers North get ahead of the times. They don't pretend to verify-they assert-give rumors, suppositions, conjectures and dreams. We

How long old traditions and feelings survive, is evidenced by the course and feelings of many of the Roman "patriots" of the present day. They are anxious for a Kingdom of Italy, because they remember that

They will be mistaken. Rome is unhealthy, pervacomparatively speaking, and its main claim to present distinction, is as the seat of Catholic Christianity and There will be a Breckinridge and Lane Mass the great School of Art. If the Romans deprive their other which they covet.

THE PUBLIC RECORD AND PAST HISTORY

ICONCLUDED.

Black Republicans will not come to their aid, as they say they have promised to do, and elect Mr. Bell, that they can succeed in giving enough electoral votes to Everett to place him ahead o General Lane, and second to Hamlin; and Scales and Haywood, placing the name of Douglas or that as the Senate, a cording to the Constitution, is compelled to choose between the aco candidates receiving the of each voter. Dr. Sloan of Gaston, and himself, were in highest electoral votes, they will be compelled, as a choice, to take Mr. Everett. According to their ideas, the position of Mr. Everett then becomes as important as that of Mr. Bell. In order, therefore, to show the southern people what of his followers be realized, we invite their attention to HIS RECORD ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Mr. Everett was in the House of Representatives with Mr. Bell, and voted, like him, for the reception, printing, and reference of Abolition petitions. On the 14th of October, 1837, Hon. Wm. Jackson, of Newon, Massachusetts, wrote to Mr. Everett a long letter containing the following questions: Do justice, humanity, and sound policy, alike require hat the slaves of this country should be emancipated? "Is it the right and duty of the citizens of the non-slave-

holding States to require of the general government the ab-olition of slavery in the District of Columbia? "Is it just or safe, with regard to our foreign relations and domestic compact, to admit Texas into the Union?" To these inquiries Mr. Everett replied:

"Boston, October 31, 1837.

'SIR: I have duly received your communication of the 14th instant, in which you desire to be furnished with my views on certain questions therein propounded. Under othcircumstances I should deem it proper to preface my answer with some preliminary remarks, but my engagements at the present time compel me to reply as concisely as pos-"In answer to the first question, I observe, that slavery

being, by universal admission, a social, political, and moral evil of the first magnitude, it is required by justice, humanity, and sound policy, that the slaves be emancipated by those having constitutionally the power to effect that object, as soon as it can be done peacefully, and in a manner to bet-"In reply to the second question, I would remark, that all

ply with equal force to the District of Columbia. My opinons on this subject are fully expressed in the resolution adopted by the Legislature last winter, with a near approach to unanimity, in the following terms: Resolved, That Congress having exclusive legislation in the District of Columbia, possesses the right to abolish

slavery in the said District, and that its exercise should only restrained by regard to the public good. The last question propounded by you refers to the anexation of Texas. It presents the subject of slavery, in

nost of its bearings, in a new light. "The whole subject has been so ably discussed by Dr. Channing, in his recent letter to Mr. Clay, that it would be superfluous to enlarge upon it. I will only say, that if, at to abolish slavery by legal and peaceable means in the West Indies, the United States, instead of imitating their example favor of Mr. Douglas till he was whipped into the traces. or even awaiting their result, should rush into a policy of viving an indefinite extension to slavery over a vast region acorporated into the Union, we should stand condemned before the civilized world. It would be in vain to expect to gain credit for any further professions of a willingness to country, in its colonial state, would any longer avail us. It would be thought, and thought justly, that last of power and ust of go'd had made us deaf to the voice of humanity and of having voluntarily given the greatest possible enlargement to an evil, which, in concert with the rest of mankind. we had affected to deplore, and that at a time when the public sentiment of the civilized world, more than at any former period, is aroused to its magnitude.

" I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant "FDWARD EVERETT." " Hon, William Jackson." In 1839, the following interrogatories were propounded to

Mr. Everett, by the Hon. Nathaniel Borden, of Massachu-1. Are you in favor of immediate abolition by law of slavery in the District of Columbia, and of the slave traffic between the States of the Union? 2. Are you opposed to the admission into the Union of any new State, the constitution of which tolerates domestic

The following is his reply: WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, 1839. "On Saturday last only I received your letter of the 18th, propounding to me certain interrogatories, and earnestly You are aware that several resolves on the subject of these inquiries and their kindred topics, accompanied by a

two Houses, of which the late lamented Mr. Alvoid was Breckinridge and Lane was the only party in the country These resolves, after having been somewhat enlarged by mendment, were adopted by the Legitlature. They apear to cover the whole ground of your two interrogatories. Having cheerfully co-operated in the passage of the resolves, and concurring in the general reasoning by which they are sustained in the powerful report of the chairman of the com-The first of the three subjects embraced in your inquiry, the only one of them which came before Congress while I was a member. I voted in the negative on the motion to lay upon the table the petition of the American Anti-Slavery Society, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and on motions of the like character introduced

to cast off the consideration of this class of petitions. I am, dear sir, very respectfully, your friend and servant, EDWARD EVERETT." HOR. NATHANIEL A. BORDEN. Those " resolves " referred to were a set of resolutions adopted by the Massachusetts Legislature during the year lous:

previous, when Mr. Everett was Governor of the State, and Resolved, That Congress has, by the Constitution, power to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Co In hostility to modern democracy they cordially agreed. lumbia, and that there is nothing in the terms or circum- Hence, continued Mr. Stevens, it astonishes me to see stances of the acts of cession by Virginia and Maryland, or his friends in the free States directing their hostility otherwise, enforcing any legal or moral restraint on its ex-

the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Resolved, That the rights of humanity, the claims of justice, and the common good, alike demand the suppression by Congress of the slave trade carried on in and through to abolish slavery in the Territories of the United States.

Resolved. That no new State shall hereafter be admitted into the Union whose constitution and government shall permit the existence of domestic slavery therein. to aboush the traffic in slaves between the different States Resolved. That the exercise of this power is demanded by

the principles of humanity and justice. to these doctrines: 1st. The power and the duty of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; 2d. The power and the duty of Congress to abolish slavery in the Territories of the United States; 3d. The power and the duty of Congress to abolish the slave trade between the States; and, 4th. The admission of no more slave States .-He has never taken back or recanted these opinions. We defy any of his supporters to point to the letter or speech in which he has taken back one of these doctrines, or even intimated that his mind has undergone a change in reference to them. We affirm that no such document can be produced. Is it any wonder, then, that that infamous Aboliionist, William Lloyd Garrison, he who declared that "the American Constitution is a league with the devil and a covenant with hell," bespattered Mr. Everett with praise, and hoisted his name for Governor in 1839?
In 1841, when Mr. Everett was nominated by General Har-

rison as Minister to England, it appears that his confirmation was delayed in the Senate, and it was whispered that he would be rejected. Instantly the whole Abolition press

One of them, the Boston Free American, was very indignant at "Southern arrogance and impudence assuming a censorship over Northern opinions." Indeed, so well known was Mr. Everett as an Abolitionist, that the Legislature of Georgia passed, in 1841, a resolution censuring one of their Senators, Mr. Berrien, for voting to confirm his nomination. Mr. Everett was in the Senate in 1854, and spoke against the Kansas-Nebra ka bill, and voted against the clause repealing the Missouri Compromise. He was absent when the vote was taken on the bill, but afterwards, in the Senate. stated that "If I had been here my vote would have been

tor from Massachusetts, Charles Sumner, rose in his place in the Senate chamber, and delivered the vilest and most vindictive, malignant, and brutal attack upon the Southern people, calling them "hirelings, picked from the drunken spew of an uneasy civilization," and assailing Senators Butler and Mason in the coarsest language. Speaking of Kansas, he said: "It is the rape of a virgin Territory, compelling it to the hateful embrace of slavery." And then, swelling with his subject, he thus launched 'orth:

"Already the muster had begun. The strife is no longer local, but national. Even now while I speak, portents hang on all the arches of the horizon, threatening to darken the broad land, which already yours with the mutterings of CIVIL WAR. The fury of the propagandists of slavery, and the calm determination of their opponents, are now diffused from the distant Territory over wide-spread communities, and the whole country in all its extent—marshalling hostile divisions, and foreshadowing a strile, which, un-

able document, and will, therefore, only give one more: " In offering herself for admission into the Union as a free State, she presents a single issue for the people to decide.

And since the slave power now stakes on this issue all its ill-gotten supremacy, the people, while vindicating Kansas, will at the same time OVERTHROW THIS TYRANNY.— Thus does the contest which she now begins involve not

only liberty for herseif, but for the whole country.' This speech created a perfect furor of indignation. Gen. Cass denounced it in his place in the Senate as "the most unamerican and unpatriotic that ever grated upon the ears of the members of this high body." No one can forget the chastisement administered to Sumner for his abuse, by Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina. There was a man, however, in this country, who could denounce in a speech at Taunton,

ence, of which I know no parallel in the history of constitutional government," yet had no other than words of praise and approval of Mr. Sumner and his speech. That man was EDWARD EVERETT. Listen to him:

"I have condemned from the outset, and still most deci-dedly condemn the policy of the late administration towards Kansas. I opposed the Kansas-Nebraska bill in the Territorial Committee, of which I was a member. I voted against the amendment to the bill by which the Missouri compromise was repealed. With these views of the subject, though, as I trust, for reasons higher than any effect on party politics, I FULLY CONCURRED in the main line of argument in Mr. Sumner's speech. Abstaining, however, habitually myself from all personalities in debate, and believing that they always irritate and never persuade or convince, I could not of course bestow my unqualified approbation on the manner in which he treated the subject."

Disapproving alone of the personalities, Mr. Everett Disapproving alone of the personalities, Mr. Everett and her institutions, and the "overthrow" of those institu-

and her institutions, and the "overthrow" of those institutions. Can any man point out the difference between Edward Everett and Hannibal Hamlin? And is this the man whom the Southern people would feel safe in supporting?

From the Fayetteville Carolinian. Elizabethtown, Bladen County.

We have just returned from Bladen county, where we had the pleasure of hearing the discussion between Messrs. Allen and Dockery. Our Elector Mr. Allen was listened to with the deepest interest by all parties. His arguments were unanswerable and many questions propounded by him to Mr. Dockery were never answered-nor do we expect they will be. He was asked, had he any objection to any portion of the platform upon which Mr. Breckinridge stood, to this question he was mum.

IN " HIS REPLY TO MR. ALLEN, MR. DOCKERY SAID THAT MR. BEIL NEVER GAVE A VOTE IN HIS ENTIRE PO-LITICAL LIFE THAT HE (MR. DOCKERY,) DOES NOT HEARTI-LY AND CHEERFULLY ENDORSE."

And again: The vote of John Bell upon the reception of abolition petitions, was a vote for the sacred right of petition for the redress of grievances. Mr. Dockery stated that the Democratic party was now unable to save the country, that it was divided. He said Black Republicanism arose by the sectionalism of the Democratic party; spoke of its strength in 1840, and immediately stated that the Democrats had always met and resisted this organization! He said that Gov. Ellis had denounced Yancey and his compatriots, but Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Coston. immediately stated that the Democrats had always met was whipped into the tr. s. There was a programme ness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body, from entered into by Yancey & Co., to break up the Union, and it was by nominating three candidates for the Presentered into by Yancey & Co., to break up the Union, idency. The Democra's are not in earnest about ache, or Weight in the this protection. The Kansas-Nebraska bill and the Diseases, Worms in Chill dren or Adults, Rheuma Cincinnati platform are both in favor of Squatter Sovereignty and they always have sworn by these meas-Sovereignty and they always have sworn by these meas- advertisement. Dose, 1 to He said that Breckinridge himself was the prince of Squatter Sovereignty, and had made speeches for it n 1856, when a candidate for Vice President. He said that Bell was in favor of Congressional protection ten years ago. He said that the Raleigh Standard had denounced the Breckinridge ticket,-and quoted the

would say aught against him. These we believe were the principal points of Mr.

Standard; he also said that he (Mr. Holden,) was in

Mr. Dockery also admitted that Mr. Breckinridge's

record was perfectly clean, and that he could not if he

never endorsed "Squatter Sovereignty"—that it was not in the Cincinnati Platform, nor had Mr Breckin-We should be self-convicted of the enormous crime | ridge ever expressed himself in favor of it. | Commented upon the difference between the bearers " the people of a person suffering from Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dra-Territory" and Mr. Douglas term "the Territorial Governments." Non-intervention was never the Democratic doctrine-said Mr. Dockery and his party were as responsible for Horace Greely's sentiments as were There are the Democratic party for Mr. Yancey's, even were Mr. Y's, as bad as Mr. D. had represented them to be. He did not feel called on to vindicate Mr. Yancey, though For Coughs, Colds, Bronchilis, on any affection whatever he saw nothing in Mr. Yancey's present position suffi- of the Throat or Lungs inducing Consumption, use No.1 iently obnoxious to justify the abuse that was heaped | which is also the No. for Depression of Spirits, Loss of An

Greely had endorsed and recommended Bell. Read an extract from the Raleigh Standard, stating that the people had demanded him to hoist the names of Breckinridge and Lane, and commended it to the especial attention of Mr. D., since the Standard had become so great a favorite of his. Hoped he would profit by taking the Standard as a guide and vote for Breckinridge and Lane. He has no disunionist,-nor did his party very able report, was introduced into the Senate of the Com- attempt any position in antagonism to the Union. On monwealth year before last, by a joint committee of the the contrary the Democratic party now supporting occupying a truly Constitutional, Union position, and the only conservative party capable of preserving its integrity and perpetuating it.

BELL WORTHY OF A PLACE IN LINCOLN'S CABINET. -Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, made a speech a few evenings since to a Black Republican meeting in New York, from which we take the following extract. We commend it to the Belleverites of Wilmington. It will be seen, among other things equally choice, that Stevens endorses both Beli and Botts as good enough Republicans to be appointed to Lincoln's Cabinet, or to please any abolitionist, however fastid-

With regard to Bell and Everett, he had little to say In only one thing they differed from the Republicans. against the Republicans, and coalescing with Demo-Resolved, That Congress ought to take measures to effect crats. No one is mad enough to suppose that Bell can be elected by the people or House of Representatives. If, by possibility, they could give a free State to Douglas or Breckinridge, it would only send the election to Congress, where Joe Lane, the most unfit of the whole | makers' Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary musical Resolved, That Congress has, by the Constitution, power lot, would be made President. What would the friends being vastly more adhesive. of Bell gain thereby? The scorn of both parties-the favor of none. How different would it be if Lincoln were elected. His administration cannot be a sectional Resolved, That Congress has, by the Constitution, power one, for that would violate the principles of Republicanism. He must select a portion of his cabinet and many of his office-holders from the South. Where shall he go for them but among the Southern Opposition. No Mr. Everett, by his letters and votes, now stands pledged | where could be find safer or truer men. What Republican would object to such men as Bell or Etheridge, Botts, Bates, Rayner, or H. Winter Davis? The pro- panying each package. tective system has no truer or abler men than the South-

> SENTENCE OF THE OFFICERS OF THE SLAVER ORION. Boston, Oct. 5 .- The officers of the slave bark Orion were sentenced to-day. Captain Morgan to pay a fine PREFARED GLUE, when making up their list. I will of \$2,000 and to be imprisoned two years; Byron stand any climate. Chamberlain, first mate, to be imprisoned two years,; Wm. Dunham, second mate, to be imprisoned twenty-

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merits of the late improvement. JAS. T. PETTEWAY & CO., Agents for North Carolina. June 26th, 1860

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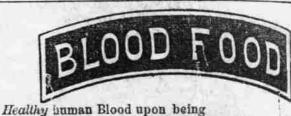
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